r influences.

Lord Lyveness regarded the confederation as being st advantageous both for this country and for the serican georement. He wished to ask the noble early of Garnaryon) whether Parliament was precluded m making any alteration in the terms of this bill, and ether, in the event of it being possible to make any tration in those terms, it would not be advisable that salary of the Governor General should be paid by the ther country, instead of by money to be voted by the bill was then read a second time and ordered to be unitted on Friday.

THE FENIAN REBELLION.

a should look nearer home and see whether, be disturbances in Ireland were not fomented cted in England, and whether the suspension seas corpus act would not be of more service pression of Fenianism if applied to the mana-

The part of the pa

A Fenian Attack on Woolwich Expected.

[From the London Post, Feb. 18.]
In consequence of information received on Saturday night, the precise nature of which is not known to the general public, the most active and complete measures were taken by the commandant of the garrison and other authorities, and were continued during yesterday, to meet any attempted Fenian outbreak which it was strongly rumored was to take place, and the programme of which we stated to include the seigner of arms and amminition at the drill establishment of the Blackheath and other local volupies? Corps.

It is to be presumed that considerable importance was attached to the rumor, as a detachment of royal artillery and the military train corps were despatched to Blackheath on Saturday night, and were engaged yesterday in the removal of arms, &c., belonging to the volunters, to the repository at the Royal Artillery Barracks; and the available troops in garrison, both royal artillery and royal marine light infantry, were kept in reserve in barracks to be available if required. The same was also the case with regard to the royal artienal and dockyard police force. As might be expected, the strangest rumors were afloat during yesterday, none of which were realized.

The Latest.

All is quiet. None of the leaders as yet arrested They are still in the country, though perhaps scattered. The authorities hope to capture them. No movements of troops here to-day.

Sir A. Horsford, with cavalry escort, will go through the country to-morrow to the coast. Captain O'Connor has been exhibiting the sub-inspector's sword carried of at Cabriceen. Government, it is said, disapproves of the apathy of the local authorities at Cabriceen before

THE REFORM QUESTION.

On February 18 the following letter was read at a public meeting held at Bradford on the government reform resolution, the Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the National Reform Union having transmitted to Mr. Bright, Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Forster copies of a series of resolutions adopted by the Branch, criticizing the government reform:—

ROCHMAIR, Feb. 16, 1867.

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.

OPINIONS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

[From the Raleigh Standard, March 2.]

If the Southern people should resist the execution of martial law by force they would be fighting in as righteous a cause as any in which a patriot ever drew his sword. Armed resistance is the natural and appropriate mode of redress for such flagrant injustice as is now meditated against the South. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." The only good reason for

Democratic Advice Distrusted and New Alliaures Destrable.

(From the Richmond Raquirer, March 2)
The New York World is tendering advice to the South in the present sad emergency; argumentatively, and interrogatively and delicately, indeed, but still very distinctly. The substance is that the South would be fully justified in flying to arms in opposition to the impending tyramy; but that as we are too weak for such resistance, it would be better to accept the terms of the S. S. bill, and so get into the Union, and have a voice in the next Presidential election, and help to effect a change of administration.

The terms in which this advice is given impinge very unpleasantly on Southern sensibilities. We had supposed that the defenders of the constitution in the North considered that in strument when attacked for one as attacked for all; and that the assault on the franchises of the South was an assault on their own. It was thus we

to make her defences under the constitution, and with carofel admonitions that it is her castvoly, are to our conceptions treacherous to treacherous to principle, and can but be recreased to the control of the contro

were scarcely prepared for a charge of supindifference against the South. How is the South manifest the interest which she feels in this absorbit question? How is she to exhibit her willingness to operate with the "conservative" element of the North What does the Times advise? What course is open ther? Does the Times intimate that it is her duty to faback upon that indisputable right of revolution which it he final recourse of oppressed communities? She has already discovered that in such a contest she would stand friendless and alone to combat, not only her entires, but the very friend.

of duty is very clear to us, and we cannot see now any rational man can hesitate or doubt.

2. As all doubt about the equally inevitable convention is confined to the question, who shall call it and when shall it meet? we should deeply deplore any division of sentiment among our people upon this subject. The question of real irrportance is not who shall call the convention, but when shall it meet?

There is yet a faint hope that we may be spared the outrage of "constitutional negro suffrage"—but negro suffrage which Congress, at the point of the bayonet, imposes, is inevitable. We piace no confidence, while public sentiment at the North remains as it now is, in the ability of the Supreme Court to save us; and we have labored to disabuse the minds of our readers upon that point. But there are symptoms at the North of a fast approaching monetary crist, which may in a few labored to disabuse the minds of our readers upon that point. But there are symptoms at the North of a fast approaching monetary crisis, which may in a few months burst with the relentiess fury of a tornade over the heat's of the destructionists. The horizon is already dark with lowering clouds, and from the crashing of their magnificent looking, but rotten, hollow and induced paper money system, our deliverance may come. The black despair of universal bankruptcy, the toppling over of many a princely merchant and banker, and the wide-

How the South Came to be Humiliated.
[From the Rienzi (Miss.) Unloo, March 2]
We remember distinctly, just after the great battle of fanassas. Va., that we heard a number of the most prominent and influential men of the South, in and

and South, that could at all meet their approval—
and that would be to give the South her independence
and pay all the expenses of the war incorred
up to that time. We had the wildest rumors in
the act of granting us our independence. Indeed
the rumors were not only among the privates, but also
officers of high rank wrote home tealing their fellow
citizens that the war had ended, and announcing their
names for civil office. They had fought and won the
victory and had laid their enemy hors de combat.

This mad speculation was carried from paper
to paper, for at least six months, until it was
pat on every countryman's tongue that peace was
already made between the two sections, and consequently there was a general lethargy all over
the entire South-were preaching the doctrine
that one Southern man was equal, in battle, to three
Yanks. And, strange to say, this mischlevous and wild
infutuation had many votaries at the South. The consequence of such stupidity on the one hand, and selfconceited boasting on the other, has made the entire
people of the routh "hewers of wood and drawers of
water."

And, strange to say, some of our ministers of the
gospel absolutely preached the doctrine that the cause
of the South was so pure and so holy that every soldier
of the South was so pure and so holy that every soldier
of the South was so pure and so holy that every soldier
of the South was so pure and so holy that every soldier
of the South was a grave error, and it reminds us
of an old Roman adage, that reads time:—"Whom the
gods would destroy they first make mady!" and it dees
seem to us that this 1's a traisen, so far as we, the people
of the South, are concerned.

All this kind of humbny was written in the newspa-

Certain proclamations were assect to each State Intely in robellion, provisional governors were appointed, and the recepte of the several seconding States were adminished to send loyal men to all the different branches of legislation. It was known by rell, a every section of country, that our worths the side was a friend to the South, and desired that we should have a voice in all legislation pertaining to our immediate more spand had our own sets been in feeding with the permeabled out for us by our friends, there can be no present in our himble jedgment, but that we wond to may be a representation in all the legislative reactions. In a candidate in government.

But I ow sufferent clause at the lateral of harmonizing con our best as a new constraint of the first weighted the set of the each conservative University of the men at the

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

estion affecting the political relat portion of the continent of North America is of interest

red to tax the

provinces, placed under the kingly rule of a setto of the house of Hanover, to form the nucleus of a new order of government for the Northern States.

The early selzure of New Orleans by the forces of the republic was the first fatal blow to this magnificant scheme of European aggrandizement; and the freeing of the Mississippi from traitors' fetters placed the dismemberment of the American Union—to the surprise of the civilized world—beyond the reach of all Europe ta arms.

with the people of the United States.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolves to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel W. D. Mann, of Mobile; Edward Clarkson, of Philadelphia; A. B. Van Slyke, of Wisconsin; Wm. chields, of San Francisco, and H. Becker, of Yokohama, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. F. D. Archibald, of Nova Scotia; F. H. Odisone,

Oliver Ames and F. B. Hayes, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House. the Brevoort House.

General H. L. Robinson, of the United States Army, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. De Chafel, of the French army; Robert Carter, of Newport and B. Lapham, of Rhode Island, are stopping at the Everett House.

Newport and B. Lapham, of Rhode Island, are stopping at the Everett House.

Cotonel W. L. Grant, of Kontucky; Edward Cooper, of Tennessee; H. G. Fant, of Riohmond, Va.; R. Phelps, of San Francisco, and T. C. Allyn, of Hartford, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain W. C. Rogers, of Boston; Lieutenant Commander O'Kame, of the United States Navy; Cotosiel T. Lincoin Casey, of the United States Navy; Cotosiel T. Lincoin Casey, of the United States Army, and H. Renaud, of Montreal, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

Colonel R. Fowler, of Chicago; Charles Knapp, of New Jersey, and Congressman J. B. Alloy, of Boston, Mass., are stopping at the Aster House.

It will be a source of pleasure to the numerous friends of Commodore Cadwalader Rhagoid, United States Navy, to know that he has been promoted to the rank of Bear Admiral for meritorious conduct during the late war.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

WORLDSTER, Mass., March 6, 1867.

George H. Hayward, a young man residing in this city and employed as bookkeeper by A. P. Ware & Co., disappeared last Monday evening and has not since been seen or heard of. No satisfactory theory can be conceived to account for this voluntary disappearance. He is seventeen years of age, live feet five inches in height, light complexion, smooth face, hazel eyes, dressed in a soulf colored suit, with dark cap and overcoat.

SUICIDE SY LAUDARUM.

Bestov, March 6, 1867.

J. S. Clement, recently head of the dry goods firm of Ciement, Tasker & Co., Federal street, committed sui-cide by isking a dose of laudanum. He had previously exhibited signs of insanity.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Boston, March 6, 9 A. M. -Wind north, cloudy, Ther-Boston, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind north, cloudy. Thermometer 32 degrees.

Workerster, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind north, cloudy. Thermometer 33 degrees.

Sernsterled, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind northeast, overcast. Thermometer 28 degrees.

Hartford, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind north, cloudy. Thermometer 32 degrees.

Philadelphia, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind north by northeast, snowing. Thermometer 34 degrees.

Ballinore, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind east, snowing, about nine inches of snow on ground, good sleighing. Thermometer 39 degrees.

Washington, March 6, 9 A. M.—Wind southwest, seven inches of snow fell last night, and is still enowing very fast.

MIDNIGHT FUNERAL OF THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN H. ALEXANDER.—In accordance with the wishes of the late Professor John H. Alexander, who died on Saturday last, at his residence, No. 272 West Lexington street, his funeral took place in a somewhat novel manner, at six o'clock that evening, the body being removed from his residence, carried by six percons, tollowed by his relatives and friends on foot, to St. Luke's Protestant Epizocopal church, on Carey and Lexington streets, where the proper retigious ceremonies were read by New. Pr. Pinckney, an old friend and classmate of the deceased. The body then remained in the church unth midnight, shortly after which howr in strict compliance with the expressed desire of the deceased in his last will, it was borne to St. Paul's Cemetery, on the corner of Fremontand German streets, where, after the reading of the burial services, the remains were consigned to the tomb. As the clock struck one this morning, in the midst of a pelling halistorm, the colin, stegantly draped in black cloth, with handsome silver mountings, was lowered in the want in the presence of a large number of his male friends, who accompanied his body to the grave. The access at the burial was of an exceedingly solemn character—the intense darkness, the late hour, the invited offect.—Baltimore Sus, Barch 5.